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A. S. WATSON & CO.  
LIMITED,ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS  
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Hongkong, 8th September, 1909.

**NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.**  
Only communications relating to the news column should be addressed to THE EDITOR.  
Correspondents must forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not for publication but as evidence of good faith.

All letters for publication should be written on one side of paper only.  
No anonymous or signed communications that have already appeared in other papers will be inserted.

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## BIRTH.

On September 18th, at No. 4, Yates Road, Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. O. STROCKMEYER, a son.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VUEX ROAD.  
HONGKONG OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, 20.

## The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, SEPTEMBER 29TH 1909.

UNTIL the Government of Hongkong a couple of years ago threatened to close the British postal agency at Tientsin few people were aware that the British postal agencies at the various Treaty ports of China were conducted at the cost of the Hongkong taxpayers. We observe that the Colonial Secretary has recently written to the Municipal Council at Shanghai a letter in which it is mentioned that H. E. the GOVERNOR has for some time past had under consideration the annual loss incurred by the Revenues of this Colony by the conduct of the postal agencies at various Treaty ports in China and the letter adds: His EXCELLENCY is of opinion that this service is primarily one affecting Imperial interests, and in particular the interests of the treaty port concerned, and he lately wrote to His Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies informing him that he could no longer undertake to conduct these agencies at the cost of the Hongkong taxpayers, the more so that additional burdens have lately been incurred owing to railway construction and restriction of opium." It is further mentioned in the letter that the Secretary of State has been in communication with the Treasury, and a telegram has been received by His EXCELLENCY informing him that His

Majesty's Government will guarantee the Colony of Hongkong against half of the net loss incurred on the collective maintenance on present lines of the Treaty Port agencies, and suggesting that the communities at those agencies should be required to contribute towards the remaining loss, as a provisional arrangement for one year. The loss for 1910 is estimated by the Postmaster-General at \$27,250, and His EXCELLENCY intimated to the Municipal Council that the Government of Hongkong would continue to conduct the British Post Office in Shanghai during 1910 provided the Council would guarantee to refund to the Government of Hongkong one quarter of the total loss of the agency. The Council has replied regretting that it cannot authorise payment on behalf of so cosmopolitan a community of a contribution towards the cost of maintenance of the British Post Office, since other national offices would be entitled to similar treatment. There are in Shanghai branch post-offices under American, French, German, Japanese and Russian management, as well as the Imperial Chinese Post Office, and in the Council's opinion the support of any of these, or the British Post Office, cannot fittingly be made a charge upon municipal funds. Yet not only is the Post Office in Hongkong made a charge upon the local revenues, but we have out of our local revenues to maintain British postal agencies at some half-a-dozen Treaty Ports in China, hardly one of which, we believe, pays its way. We may expect to hear something further regarding this matter when the Estimates for 1910 are introduced into the Council next month. It would be interesting to know, for instance, whether in this estimated loss of \$27,250, the military contribution of 20% of the revenue has been reckoned. Last year the question as to whether the receipts from postal agencies conducted by this Colony in China should be liable to military contribution was under reference to the Secretary of State, but no announcement has yet been made of the result of that reference. It is obviously unfair that the taxpayers of Hongkong should be penalised for discharging an Imperial duty by having to pay a military contribution of 20 per cent. on a postal revenue not adequate to cover the cost of maintaining the service.

Times have changed very much since these postal agencies were established. They were established when the only route from China to Europe was via Hongkong. At that time, as a Shanghai contemporary points out, all other nationalities sent their mails by British Post Office, and the rates were much higher than they are now. In those days, no doubt, there was a profit on the postal agency at Shanghai. But today the mails of Shanghai go to Europe by seven different post offices, and by three or four different routes, so that the British post office has come to be used almost exclusively by British subjects. The question of whether the British post office at Shanghai shall be closed or not is not merely a local but an Imperial question, and so long as other Governments maintain national post offices in the Treaty Ports it is imperative that the British offices shall be maintained too. The Municipality of Tientsin and the Imperial Treasury have between them met the deficit on the British postal agency at that port for the past two or three years. The Shanghai Municipality is not constituted in the same way, and therefore the only way in which a contribution towards the loss could be obtained from Shanghai would be from the funds of some private British Association, such as the China Association (to whom the Municipality has referred the letter from the Government of Hongkong). The Shanghai Mercury suggests that one of the means of reducing the deficit would be to offer greater facilities to the public in the matter of mails via Shanghai, and concludes, that the only way out of the impasse is the increase of facilities and the taking over of the service by the Home Government. For the present, we fear not much is to be hoped for in the way of increased facilities unless the cost of transit is reduced. We believe that the increased cost of transit since mails have been sent via Siberia has been responsible to some extent for the Colony's loss on postal revenue. Transit payments, last year, for instance, showed an increase of \$20,000, and we imagine the plea of the Government would be that until the mail subsidy is still further reduced increased facilities are not possible owing to the heavy transit charges. It is manifestly the duty of the Imperial Government, and not of the Government of this Colony, to maintain the Treaty Port agencies, and we trust that the British community of Shanghai will be able to induce the Imperial Government to accept the full responsibility.

The revenue officers are now equipped with their distinctive caps, which look very smart indeed.

The Rev. O. H. Hickling has returned from his holiday in Japan. The Rev. A. B. Thornhill has also returned.

Two Indian watchmen were at the Magistrate's yesterday fined \$10 each for having been asleep at their posts at Aberdeen Docks.

Major H. de T. Phillips, R.G.A., at present commanding the Hongkong-Singapore Battalion, R.G.A., receives early promotion to lieutenant-colonel.

A marriage takes place at the Cathedral on Saturday between Lieut. E. C. Blanchflower, secretary to Commodore Lyon, and Miss Philippa Constantine Collins, of Australia.

Major-General Sir Wilson Black, formerly the Officer Commanding the Troops at Hongkong, who died on July 5, aged 72, left an estate valued at \$54,824 gross, with net personality \$54,646.

Mr. G. A. Woodcock has been transferred from the Supreme Court to the Magistracy as principal clerk, while Mr. C. D. Melbourne is at the Supreme Court now as deputy registrar and appraiser.

Yesterday the warships in the harbour were decorated with bunting in compliment to the Portuguese, who that day celebrated the anniversary of their beloved Queen Dowager Amelia.

Japan papers contain accounts of the alleged embezzlement of a sum of 4,000 yen from the Kobe office of the Messageries Maritimes by a young Cantonese named Teng Yau-Ping, who was employed in the company's department. The accused was arrested at Nagasaki and brought back to Kobe.

Speculation is rife as to who will succeed Sir Francis Pigott as Chief Justice. His Lordship will on returning from vacation next month deliver a judgment. This will terminate his duties here, as he will retire. It is expected that the Hon. Mr. Ross Davies, K.C., Attorney-General, will act as Chief Justice until the substantial appointment is made, and that not unlikely Mr. Hazeland will leave the Magistracy to act as Attorney-General in the interval.

A very important arrest was made in the French Consession at Shanghai last Tuesday afternoon. Information had been conveyed to the police that aboard the C. M. steamer Kwangtse a Chinese accountant was fleeing from Hongkong to escape charges of embezzlement, and on the arrival of the vessel the officers went on board her and were successful in apprehending the man. He is said to have been the accountant in a native medicine shop in Hongkong, and the police were informed that allegations were made against him of having embezzled between sixty and seventy thousand taels. It is believed that in his possession were found papers bearing the face value of Tls. 120,000. He is meantime in custody pending instructions from Hongkong.

## LORD KITCHENER IN HONGKONG.

There was something characteristic in the action of Field Marshal Kitchener when he yesterday morning paid a surprise visit to the quarters of the 13th Rajputs at Kowloon. His Lordship arrived on the square about seven o'clock and found all the officers and men at duty. He asked to be shown the quarters of the Indian soldiers, and commented upon the cleanliness of the messes as well as the uniform whiteness of the sheets. Considering that he had come upon them unexpectedly he considered that their condition was very satisfactory indeed. After this informal inspection he went to the officers' mess and partook of breakfast, the band meanwhile playing. One of the features of the programme was a march specially composed for Lord Kitchener by Bandmaster Coke entitled "Salama, Barra Sahib." The words of the chorus sung by the men in Hindustani mean "Clear out the road: the Barra Sahib is coming." After breakfast Lord Kitchener went up to the Bandmaster and told him how much he appreciated the march and that he had much pleasure in allowing the march to be dedicated to him. His Lordship and the officers were then photographed, and while the band played the regimental march he bade the officers farewell and said how pleased he was with everything he had seen.

In the afternoon Lord Kitchener had tiffin with Sir Paul Chabot at his residence, Marble Hall, and afterwards inspected Sir Paul's priceless collection of Chinese porcelain. In the evening he dined with the Royal Engineers officers, and afterwards went on board the night steamer for Canton, where he will spend to-day, returning by a torpedo-boat destroyer on Thursday in time to sail by P. and O. Himalaya for Shanghai.

## LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENTS

The I.G.M. str. *Luzon*, which left here on the 23rd instant at 5 a.m., arrived at Shanghai on the 25th instant at 8 p.m.

The Indo-China str. *Kutang* left Calcutta for this port via the Straits on the 26th instant, and may be expected here on or about the 11th prox.

The P.M. str. *Mongolia* arrived at San Francisco on the 25th inst.

The C.P.R. str. *Empress of India* arrived Shanghai at 9 a.m. on the 28th inst., and left again at 7 p.m. same day for Nagasaki, where she is due to arrive at 6 a.m. on the 30th inst.

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## TELEGRAMS.

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[REUTERS'S SERVICE TO THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

THE SPANISH CAMPAIGN.  
ENDING.

London, September 28th.

General Marina has concentrated twenty thousand troops at Nador in readiness for an advance against the stronghold of the Moors at Zeluan.

The Spanish Foreign Minister, however, has stated in an interview that the Riff campaign is ending, the object having been attained and the most influential tribes are desiring peace.

LATER.

The Spaniards have captured Zeluan.

## POPULAR DEMAND FOR REFORMS IN GREECE.

London, September 28th.

A mass meeting of practically the whole population of Athens has demanded reforms in the administration.

The King, replying to a deputation, said he trusted that the Government and the Chamber would appreciate the justice of the demands, and he hoped for the renaissance of the country, which he desired should be secured within the limits of the Constitution.

## LOCAL SPORT.

## HONGKONG AMATEUR ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION.

The second annual report reads:—The first annual Athletic Meeting was held on November 14th, 1908, and although the entries were small there were some good performances. In this connection the Committee desire to tender their thanks to the following for kindly presenting Challenge Cups:—Sir C. P. Chater, C.M.G.—One Mile. The Staff of the Eastern Telegraph Co.—A Mile. The Kowloon Cricket Club—Burdies, R. Shewan, Esq.—Long Jump. F. B. Deacon, Esq.—High Jump. On February 11th, 1909, the H. K. A. A. was formally affiliated to the A. A. A. in London.

The Championship reserved for affiliated Clubs—100 yards and quarter mile—V.R.C. and Club Lusitano—200 yards were duly started and judged by officials of the Association.

The Broke Cross Country Challenge Cup was run off in January, February and March, 1909.

The Hon. Treasurer's Accounts are appended showing a balance of \$47.50.

## HONGKONG FOOTBALL CLUB.

The Report of the Hongkong Football Club for the Season 1908-1909 shows that the Club now consists of 38 members, and the accounts show a balance of \$913.27 to the credit of the Club and a balance of \$15.88 on the working of the Hongkong Football Shield.

During the Season 19 Association Matches and Rugby Matches were played, the results of which are shown in the following statement:

Association—	
Won.....	5
Drawn.....	4
Lost.....	10
Goals for.....	21
Goals against.....	27
Rugby—	
Won.....	3
Drawn.....	0
Lost.....	11
Points for.....	90
Points against.....	144

## HONGKONG CRICKET CLUB.

The opening Cricket match on the Hongkong Cricket Club ground will take place on Saturday, the 2nd October, at 1.45 p.m., between the 1st XI and All-Comers. Members who are desirous of playing should send in their names before 5 p.m. on Thursday, the 30th instant.

## MILITARY APPOINTMENTS TO HONGKONG.

The new appointment officer at Hongkong is Captain A. E. C. Myers, Royal Artillery, lately employed as staff captain of the Royal Artillery of the Highland Division of the Territorial Force. Captain Myers joined the gunners in July, 1891, and served with credit in South Africa, his services obtaining him mention in despatches, Queen's medal with three clasps, and King's medal with two clasps. Lieutenant-Colonel H. D. E. Parsons, C.M.G., Army Ordnance Department, who has been appointed for duty to Hongkong, originally entered the Royal West Surrey Regiment in May, 1882, and first took service with the A.O.D. in 1890. He reached his present rank five years ago, and has two campaigns to his credit. He served with the Burmese Expedition, 1886-88, as superintendent of signalling of the Third Brigade (medal with two clasps), and he saw a great deal of hard work in South Africa, 1899-1902, including the operations in Orange Free State, Orange River Colony, the Transvaal, and Cape Colony (mentioned in despatches, C.M.G.). Queen's medal with three clasps, and King's medal with two clasps.

## SANITARY BOARD.

A meeting of the Sanitary Board was held yesterday at the Board Room. Mr. E. D. O. Wolfe presided, and there were present: Hon. Mr. P. N. H. Jones (Vice-President), Colonel Bedford, Hon. Mr. A. W. Brown (Registrar-General), Dr. Fitzwilliams, Mr. Shelton Hooper, Dr. F. Clark (Medical Officer of Health), Dr. Pearce (Assistant Medical Officer of Health), and Mr. W. Bowen Rowlands (Secretary).

## REMOVAL OF CEILINGS.

The H.E.D. OF THE DEPARTMENT circulated for the opinion of the Board the following questions: (1) Whether the non-plague season November-March is not the best for enforcing the bylaws in regard to the removal of ceilings. (2) Whether the district selected by the Medical Officer of Health and Assistant Medical Officer of Health, namely, Stanton Street, Elgin Street, Peel Street, Shelley Street, is the best in which to start this work. (3) Whether the work of removal of ceilings should be carried out by contract or by the Sanitary Department's staff under the direction of an inspector. (4) At what rate per square yard compensation shall be paid to the owners of the houses. I think eight cents per square yard would be adequate, as it is compensation for present value and not to enable the owners to replace the ceiling by a new one. If the Board concurs in applying these bylaws now it will be necessary to define the district to be dealt with and to give one month's notice to the owners of the property concerned. There is a vote available for compensation which amounts to \$800 approximately.

Mr. SHELTON HOOPER—Compensation should be assessed in each case, as sometimes it will amount to more than eight cents and others perhaps less.

Mr. LAU CHU PAK—I think the best months are from July to November. The month before and after Chinese New Year should not be included in the period. In view of the many objections that will be met with I suggest that a sub-committee be appointed to arrange details. Every step should be taken to avoid friction. As regards Number 3 the owners or the occupiers, as the case may be, should be given the option of removing the ceiling at the expense of the Board.

The PRESIDENT said in this connection that he wished to bring forward four resolutions which he read:

The first resolution was that the bylaws relating to the removal of ceilings and stair linings made by the Board on 10th November, 1908, be applied at once in No. 4 Health District, and the first block of houses to be dealt be that comprised in Elgin Street, Stanton Street, Peel Street and Shelley Street.

The PRESIDENT explained that they thought of doing the work from now on to Chinese New Year, that being the most suitable time for removal.

Mr. HOOPER asked how many houses were in that block?

The MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH replied that there were about 30.

The PRESIDENT said it was contemplated going as far as the amount for compensation at their disposal would allow them.

The VICE-PRESIDENT seconded and the resolution was carried.

The second resolution was that owners of property be given the option of undertaking the work themselves within a fixed period and that compensation be paid at the rate of eight cents per square yard.

The PRESIDENT, in accordance with Mr. Hooper's minute, suggested that the amount of compensation be left to the committee.

The resolution was amended in that sense and carried.

The third resolution was "that where the Board undertakes the carrying out of this work a contractor be engaged who shall be paid at the rate of 10 many cents per square yard, and that tenders be called for accordingly. The contractor's duty to consist of (1) removing ceilings and stair linings, including the taking out of all nails and removal of debris and to generally making good; (2) the limewashing of the exposed beams and planks.

This resolution was approved.

The fourth resolution was "that a committee be appointed consisting of three members to arrange all details in connection with this work."

The resolution was carried, and the President, Vice-President and Mr. Lau Chu Pak were appointed a committee.

## MOSQUITO BREEDING.

Correspondence was submitted relative to the bylaw for the prevention of mosquito breeding.

The MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH wrote:—As the consideration of this question was left over for a fuller attendance of members I may take the opportunity of replying to the questions raised by the Registrar-General, Filarias is not a notifiable disease, and I am therefore unable to state how many cases occur annually in Hongkong, but the number will be quite small. Yellow fever, I am glad to say, is unknown in Hongkong; were it otherwise the Sanitary Board would have a far more serious task on hand than any they have yet had to deal with. Filarias is, however, endemic in southern China, while yellow fever is endemic in the West Indies and in Panama, and it is very generally feared that when the Panama Canal is open to traffic this disease may be imported to the Far East. I learn that, at the present time, a special mosquito survey of Indig is being made to ascertain in which localities the stegomyia mosquito is to be found—this being the one that conveys yellow fever—and that special steps will be taken to deal with these areas before there is any possibility of the infection reaching this country. As stated in my previous minute these two diseases have been definitely proved to be conveyed to

man by mosquitoes which do not belong to the sub-family Anophelinae, and although they do not prevail to any extent in Hongkong at the present time I hope the Board will not adopt the policy of waiting until they have become endemic here before taking the necessary steps for their prevention. There are, moreover, other diseases which are most probably conveyed by mosquitoes, and one of them is dengue fever—the facts in regard to the conveyance of the infection in this disease are not yet absolutely decided, but there is enough evidence to induce Professor Ronald Ross to claim recently that the extermination of the mosquito from Port Said and Ismailia has resulted in these towns being absolutely free of dengue while the disease has been raging in other parts of Egypt, and a similar theory has been put forward by Professor Andrew Balfour in regard to Khartoum. Dengue prevails here and is responsible for a considerable amount of sickness among all classes of the community. All biting flies, among which the mosquitoes are included, are capable of conveying septic infection to man, and may thereby induce death from blood-poisoning, while the general impairment of health brought about, especially in women and children, by the bites of mosquitoes is an important factor in considering the healthiness or otherwise of the Colony. In view of these considerations, I would urge that the limitation contained in this bylaw be deleted so that steps may be taken, as a case arises, to prevent the breeding of mosquitoes on private premises.

The REGISTRAR-GENERAL—How many notices have been issued under the original bylaw?

The HEAD OF THE DEPARTMENT—For the information of the Registrar-General no notices have been issued.

The MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH then moved that the words "of the sub-family Anophelinae" be deleted from the bylaw made by the Board in October last, and in reply the Registrar-General explained that no notices had been issued under the bylaw because they had been able to do by persuasion what they now sought power to enforce under the bylaw. A great many pools had been dealt with, and the Chinese themselves were taking a considerable interest in the matter. Apparently they were becoming educated to the knowledge that mosquitoes conveyed disease, and only two or three days ago he had been informed that the Chinese gardeners at West Point were no longer able to sell lilies in pots of water because their patrons realised that mosquitoes were bred in the houses from those pots containing stagnant water. This was a striking illustration of the spread of knowledge among the Chinese of the better class. After a further reference to diseases spread by mosquitoes, he said that the Board would be justified in amending the bylaw as suggested, and pointed out that there would be no hardship in its application, because in the first place the matter would come before the Board.

Dr. FITZWILLIAMS seconded.

Mr. HOOPER, while in agreement with the principle that the Board should endeavour to limit the breeding of mosquitoes, thought the resolution was unnecessary, inasmuch as the action of the principal Ordinance relating to the prevention of nuisances could be applied. He thought the opinion of the Crown Solicitor should be ascertained as to whether the action to which he referred did not cover such a case as that in view. If it did not, then, the bylaw might be amended as suggested, but he did not think it wise to multiply legislation.

The MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH replied that the matter came under the notice of the Crown Solicitor before it was drafted.

Mr. HOOPER thought his attention should be drawn to it. He was not opposed to the resolution.

The resolution was carried. Mr. Hooper did not vote, but wished his observations to be recorded.

## SAND OF THE SEASHORE.

A very interesting fact about the ordinary sand of the seashore (writes Sir Ray Lankester, K.C.B., F.R.S., in the Daily Telegraph) is that a pint of dry sand and half a pint of water when mixed do not make a pint and a half, but a good deal less. If you fill a child's pail with dry sand from above the tide-mark, and then pour on to it some water, the mass of sand actually shrinks. The reason is that when the sand is dry there is air between its particles, but when the sand-particles are wetted they adhere closely to each other; the air is driven out, and the water does not exactly take an equivalent space, but occupies less room than the air did, owing to the close clinging together of the particles.

## WEATHER REPORT.

The Hongkong Observatory yesterday issued the following report:—On the 27th at 12.10 p.m.—The depression over the Sea of Japan yesterday, is crossing Hokkaido. The barometer has risen over W. Japan and in Vladivostok, and fallen on the E. coast of China. A depression has developed over the Lower Yangtze valley. Pressure is relatively low over N. Annam. It is high over the Pacific between N. Luzon and the Loochoos and over N. China. Moderate E. and S.E. winds may be expected in the Formosa Channel and along the S. coast of China. Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.28 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

Hongkong & Neighbourhood	E. and S.E. winds, mod't; showery.
Formosa Channel	Same as No. 1.
South coast of China between Hongkong and Loochoos	Same as No. 1.
South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan	E. winds, moderate.



## THE RAILWAY SENSATION.

## YESTERDAY'S PROCEEDINGS AT CANTON.

## ACCUSED COMMITTED FOR TRIAL.

The hearing of the charges of embezzlement preferred against Mr. W. Butler Wright, chief accountant of the Canton-Kowloon Railway, was concluded before Mr. L. Giles, Additional Judge sitting as police magistrate, at H.B.M.'s Consulate, Canton, yesterday.

Mr. H. W. Looker (of Messrs. Deacon, Looker and Deacon), who was assisted by Mr. W. E. L. Shenton, from the same office, appeared for the prosecution, the defendant being represented by Mr. J. C. E. Douglas, of Shanghai.

The examination of Mr. Frank Grove was continued on Monday after our report had closed. Witness said he was aware of the manner in which defendant used to arrive at the amounts which from time to time he drew from the railway construction account in the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, and put into the Hongkong currency account at the International Bank, Canton. A memorandum was prepared of the number of payments necessary, and these were added up and cheques drawn for the full sum or each separate amount. It was defendant's custom to withdraw from the construction account and place in the Hongkong currency account, then to transfer certain monies to the Canton currency account, and proceed to draw for such payments as were necessary in Canton currency. This method would result in profits being made in exchange. Witness stated that for the purpose of supplying him with the bank balances at the end of June it was not necessary to have any balance in the local bank paid back to construction account. Neither was it necessary for monies to pass from the defendant's private account to the railway account. He regarded such a method of dealing with accounts as an extraordinary one. In a general way witness had taken steps to ascertain the state of the accounts organised and controlled by the defendant, and in his opinion in many directions these accounts were not in order.

Cross-examined by Mr. Douglas, witness said there was probably a construction account opened in the early days of the construction, before defendant arrived, or during his absence. In the absence of Mr. Butler Wright cash was obtained for the works in progress, and during that time it was operated upon by His Excellency Wei Han and witness. He had not a very distinct recollection as to where the account was, or the manner in which it was operated on.

Was not an account for \$10,000 opened by you?—I don't remember.

But you do remember there was an account at that time?—Yes, there was an account from which we drew cash, but whether it was supplied with \$10,000 at my request or not I can't remember.

Mr. H. S. Chow, Secretary to His Excellency Wei Han, stated that the defendant kept the quarterly balance sheets he prepared. Witness produced a book of such statements up to the end of March, 1909. The balance sheet for the quarter ended March 31st was not accompanied by the usual statement, and it had not yet been received. It was the duty of witness to get these statements of expenditure translated for the Board of Posts and Communications. The statements of expenditure were not accompanied by the vouchers for money paid. Witness used to ask to see the vouchers when he did not understand any item, and the chief accountant would show them to him. In buying lands joint cheques were drawn on the construction account by the managing director and the defendant.

This money was paid to the managing director. The statement of expenditure did not show how the monies drawn from the International Bank were spent.

In cross-examination witness said the whole of the railway expenditure was shown in the quarterly accounts. The vouchers were kept in the Chief Accountant's office.

Mr. H. W. Looker deposed to being acting manager of the International Banking Corporation at Canton. Witness gave evidence regarding the opening of two accounts at his branch which were drawn upon by Mr. Butler Wright as Chief Accountant of the railway. Defendant was the only party who had authority to draw on them. In most instances the Hongkong currency account was supplied with funds by cheques drawn on the construction account at the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank. Mr. Wright also had a private account at the Canton branch which was established on December 7th, 1907. A cheque was drawn on the Hongkong currency account for \$5,000 on 14th September, 1908. The Railway Co.'s Hongkong currency account was debited with the amount of this cheque, and Mr. Butler Wright's private account was credited with it. Prior to the crediting of that cheque the balance at credit of defendant's private account was \$3,707.98. On the same date a cheque for \$5,000 was drawn in favour of E. C. Willis, and that cheque was debited to defendant's account. On December 4th, 1909, a cheque for \$4,000 was drawn by Mr. W. Butler Wright on the Hongkong currency account, and the railway account was debited with that amount, which was placed to the credit of defendant's private account. The amount to his credit prior to this was \$180.35. The first cheque he drew after this credit was for \$10,000 in favour of Tai Lee. On February 4th, 1909, a cheque for \$4,000 was drawn on the chief accountant's account, which was debited with the amount on that day. The amount was credited to defendant's private account, the balance of that account then standing at \$2,025.46. There were two debits on that day, one for \$39.32 and one for \$113.16. The next debit was \$100, the next

\$43.75, and the next \$5,000, which was drawn in favour of Captain Walcott. On May 4th a sum of \$10,025 was credited to defendant's private account by two cheques. The total amount paid to the credit of defendant's private account from December, 1907, to the last entry of credit was \$55,086.87. On June 29th a cheque for \$4,000 was drawn on defendant's private account and credited to the chief accountant's Hongkong currency account on the same day. Prior to this credit \$16,000 stood to the credit of that account. On June 29th a cheque was drawn on the Hongkong currency account for \$9,848.78, and on the same day another cheque for \$4,000 was drawn. Still on the same day there was a transfer of \$20,000 Hongkong dollars from that account to the local currency account.

In cross-examination witness said defendant had told him that he intended to close the Hongkong currency account.

At this stage the Court adjourned until Tuesday.

## SECOND DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Mr. E. A. M. Williams, assistant to Messrs. Lowe, Bingham and Matthews, accountants and auditors, Hongkong, was the next witness. He stated that in July last his firm was instructed to audit the accounts of the railway. The audit was commenced on August 31st, and the firm hoped to complete it in three weeks, but they were delayed because the accounts were all in a muddle. Witness investigated three banking accounts and another small account. The cash book kept was inadequate for the large transactions of the railway, while the question of exchange was one which it would take some time to unravel. The cheques which were drawn in Hongkong currency were afterwards transferred to the International Bank local currency account. Defendant's general practice was to draw a series of cheques on the construction account. In drawing money from the construction account to pay cheques which were to be paid in Hongkong and Canton currency, defendant drew as if they were all payable in Hongkong currency, and this would result in a profit where the cheques were payable in Canton currency. The profit would result in this way: Mr. Wright would transfer a lump sum from the Hongkong to the local currency account in the International Bank at Canton, and then he would pay in Canton currency. This was frequently done, and in each case where there were Canton payments to be made, there was a resulting profit owing to exchange. The result would be that from time to time the defendant would have a profit on his hands in one or other of the Canton accounts. Witness should say that the lowest amount of profit made on exchange would be \$50,000. He could practically account for that sum, and was of opinion that the profit would eventually turn out to be larger. Up to June 30th witness knew that the profits on exchange were \$49,456.08 Canton dollars.

In defendant's accounts you found any entries to show how this profit is accounted for?—I found entries which I presume were intended to show the profit. The total of these entries is \$21,286.95. On the assumption that the total of these payments is in Canton currency, what balance does that leave unaccounted for through profit on exchange?—\$28,169.13. Have the accounts been kept in such a manner as to enable the profits made or exchange to be easily ascertained by an auditor?—Certainly not. If the accounts had been properly kept ought it to have been easy for an auditor to ascertain these profits?—Yes.

Mr. H. W. Kenney, manager of the Canton branch of the International Bank, recalled, said in cross-examination that standing orders were given the bank by Mr. Butler Wright with reference to the transfer of funds from the Hongkong currency account to the local currency account.

Mr. E. A. M. Williams, recalled, said there was nothing in the books to show why the defendant should pay \$4,000 out of his private account into the Hongkong currency account. Witness had not discovered anything in the railway accounts which necessitated the transfer of any sums from the currency accounts to the construction account. The construction account was only supposed to be credited with funds from Home. Witness had seen defendant's private account, and knew his salary. He had not found anything to show what he did with the \$10 balance of salary which was not paid at Home. The defendant's monthly expenditure averaged \$2,300 a month after the opening of a private account by him at the International Bank, Canton. The following were the monthly payments to the credit of defendant's private account:—December, 1907, \$350; January, 1908, \$1,000; March, \$13,094.42; April, \$2,400; May, \$4,500; August, \$1,500; September, \$5,000; December, \$15,404.56; January, 1909, \$1,000; February, \$5,179; March, \$328; April, \$1,481; May, \$10,370; June, \$1,862.50; July, \$249.49; August, \$2,988.65. Defendant's pass-book also shows that \$282.28 had been remitted Home.

Cross-examined by Mr. Douglas, witness said the accounts did not readily enable him to arrive at the profit on exchange. The sum of \$100 drawn on the construction account and transferred to the local currency account in the Canton branch of the International Bank would amount to between \$105 and \$108.

And the odd \$5 or \$8 would be in the local currency account?—Yes. Will you explain how, in case of \$100 going through that process, the profit could be anywhere else?—It could be nowhere else.

Do you know out of which account allowances to servants of the Company were paid?—I can't

say. You have no knowledge of Mr. Butler Wright's income from other sources than those talked about?—No.

Are there any months in which there were no profits on exchange?—I cannot say, but I should say that every month there was a profit. Mr. E. A. Stanton testified to being the manager of Messrs. Deacon and Co., and prior to the institution of the Canton branch of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, his firm acted as the agents of that bank. On June 29th Mr. Butler Wright handed him cheques to the value of \$22,848.78, which he said were to be placed to the credit of construction account in the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, Hongkong.

Mr. G. Richardson said he was the manager of the silk department in Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co.'s Canton branch. Mr.

Butler Wright approached him with regard to the investment of money in December last. He asked if there was any money to be made by investments in silk, and witness said there was at times. Defendant said he would take an opportunity when one offered. Subsequently he made an advance of \$10,000 on silk. Defendant handed him a cheque made out in a Chinese name, and witness handed the cheque to the Chinaman. The silk on which the money was advanced was in Jardine, Matheson and Co.'s godown. The interest attaching to the loan was \$7 per month per \$1,000, and for four months it amounted to \$280. The cheque in repayment of the \$10,000 was signed by the firm who purchased the silk.

In cross-examination witness said the whole of this transaction was on behalf of a friend of his. The transaction took place just before Chinese New Year, and money was tight then. \$7 a month was not a low rate of interest for an outside person to advance to a Chinaman. Do you remember whether you broached this subject on behalf of the Chinaman, or whether the defendant broached it?—Yes, I spoke to the Chinaman before seeing Mr. Wright. Mr. J. O. Power, sworn, said he was assistant accountant at the head office of the Canton-Kowloon Railway, Imperial Chinese section. He knew the defendant intimately prior to his arrival here. Witness had no knowledge as to defendant's means prior to his coming out here. He stayed with defendant from March 6th till July 4th.

How was his flat furnished? Mr. Douglas—Is this relevant? Mr. Looker said he was entitled to prove that the flat was furnished in an extremely luxurious fashion, that the defendant was addicted to gambling, and that his expenditure was very large. He was putting in this evidence because it was evidence from which inference of fact could be drawn.

Mr. Douglas took a formal objection to the evidence. The facts which his friend had to prove were facts bearing in some way on the charges. A man might have a most expensive chair in his house, but the fact that he had that expensive chair did not carry the prosecution one step further.

His Worship thought the questions concerning furniture were unnecessary.

Mr. Looker said they were relevant to this extent: the defendant was in receipt of a salary of about \$650 a month, and it was found that the great bulk of that was remitted Home. It had been established, so far as was known at present, that the defendant had no known means outside his salary. The prosecution was entitled to prove that the defendant was in charge of an extremely large amount of railway funds, and that while he remitted the most of his salary Home he paid in large amounts to his private account, and there was no information as to where he obtained them, so that it could be assumed that they were obtained from railway funds of which he had control.

His Worship—You have put in his pass-book, and the book shows on the left hand side certain entries. You have got to show how he obtained those, not how he spent them.

Mr. Looker—I am entitled to show that his rate of living and rate of expenditure necessitated the drawing of large sums of cash which he must have obtained from some source or other. On the conclusion of the audit we may be able to establish that there is a deficit in the railway accounts. His Worship—Mr. Williams said that the defendant's average expenditure per month was \$2,300. Mr. Douglas submitted that the rules of evidence must be followed.

Mr. Looker—I thoroughly and entirely agree, but submit that this is relevant evidence.

Mr. Douglas—To save the time of the Court I will withdraw my objection.

His Worship (to Mr. Looker)—You had better leave that evidence out.

Mr. Looker (to witness)—Have you any knowledge as to whether the defendant was addicted to gambling at Canton?—He said he had a system by which he was sure of success. Did he ever tell you anything as to his financial circumstances when he came here?—He said he was making a lot of money out of a patent medicine, and used to win \$250 and \$500 a time at Canton.

You haven't answered my question yet, Mr. Power?—He told me he came here like a missionary, with only a bible and a tooth brush. (Laughter.)

In cross-examination witness said he did not know that for over twenty years the defendant had received a salary of a thousand rupees a month, but from the positions he had held witness should say that he received a salary of from 800 to 1,000 rupees. He had never heard defendant complain of losses at Canton. When Mr. Wright announced his intention to go away he was not in very good health.

Mr. A. G. Brimble, superintendent of police on the Shamoen, deposed to receiving instructions from H.B.M.'s Consul to take possession of the effects of Mr. Butler Wright after the defendant left, which he did. There were five packing cases in the flat, none of which were addressed.

Cross-examined—As superintendent of police on the Shamoen, did you think it a suspicious circumstance that a man should pack up his effects?—I did not.

Mr. P. Lawrie said he was not an auctioneer, but he had sold goods by auction. Defendant told him he was going on three weeks' leave, had to give up his flat, and said he could not take all his goods with him. He pointed out to witness goods which he wished sold, and others which he wished shipped away. Witness did not ship them, however, because a warrant had been issued for defendant's arrest.

In cross-examination witness said Mr. Wright told him clearly that he was returning in three weeks.

This concluded the case for the prosecution, and Mr. Looker informed the Court that the audit had not yet been fully completed. In the event of the defendant being committed for trial, and in the event of the trial taking place within a few weeks, additional evidence would probably be given by the accountant.

Mr. Douglas hoped that that statement would not be taken into consideration by the Court. The Court was concerned with four charges, and it was His Worship's duty to consider whether on those four charges, or any of them, a *prima facie* case had been made out. He did not propose to take up the time of the Court by contending that three of the charges, for sums amounting to \$5,000, \$4,000 and \$13,000, were matters on which the Court was entitled to ask for an explanation, but an explanation would be forthcoming in due course. What he now submitted was that there was absolutely no evidence to support a *prima facie* case upon the fourth charge, the charge of larceny of a sum of \$21,000 odd. He contended that the prosecution had failed to make out *prima facie* case to support the charge that Mr. Butler Wright did, between certain dates, defraud them of \$21,326.44. It was the duty of the prosecution when they brought a criminal charge to lay before the Court facts which would establish a *prima facie* case, pointing to the guilt of the accused. The facts must be logically placed together so as to bring the mind of the Court to the conclusion that a crime had been committed. The facts put forward brought the mind to no such logical conclusion. They were nothing more than a collection of facts and suggestions—mostly suggestions—pointing to certain suspicions, and practically asking the accused to take the stand and prove that he had not stolen \$21,000. According to English law it was not for a man to prove himself innocent because the prosecution made a charge. It was the duty of the prosecution to support that charge by evidence. His learned friend's idea of a *prima facie* case ought rather to be considered as a frivolous joke. It was exactly like the case of the village greenskeeper who found an errand boy in possession of 17/6. The greenskeeper said to the boy, "Your wages are 5/- a week, you may have won 2/6 at marbles, but you are guilty of the larceny of 10/-," and that poor little errand boy was going to be found guilty because he could not prove that he came by the 10/- honestly. Counsel submitted that on the facts put forward the Court must dismiss the charge to which he referred. It was alleged that this sum of \$21,000 was made up by stealing profits derived from exchange in Hongkong and Canton currency, but there was no evidence of any payments being made direct into local currency. There were only two ways in which interest could have been stolen: it must either have come out of the local currency or Hongkong currency accounts, or else it was stolen by a cheque paid on a false voucher. There had been auditors on the books, but they were not able to give evidence of wrong payments out of currency accounts. Counsel concluded by asking the Court to dismiss that charge.

Mr. Looker said his friend had been pleased to describe the fourth charge as a frivolous one. Of course he was perfectly entitled to describe it, and all the other charges, as frivolous, until they had been determined upon, but the Court might find them anything but frivolous. His friend had said that it was not for a man to prove himself innocent, but the speaker did not think he was quite correct. There were many cases in criminal annals, where, in default of an explanation which could be given, and which it was in the power of a defendant to give, he had been given it he would have been freed from a term of imprisonment subsequently imposed. The prosecution had established that whereas the defendant was getting a salary of \$650 or \$675 a month, of which the main portion was paid at Home, he managed to obtain some where or other an amount equivalent to \$55,000 which he could not possibly have obtained from salary. They had established *prima facie* evidence which showed that he was paying into his private account monies which belonged to the railway. There might be an explanation to this fact, but that was another point. It was also established that large profits were necessarily made in exchange and that the accounts in the International Bank at Canton were under the sole control of the defendant. He could put in what amounts he liked and draw what amounts he liked until the final day of reckoning came.

Mr. Looker proceeded to detail the numerous facts he had established, and contended that the motive of the defendant in paying a certain amount into the construction account

was to prevent discovery by Mr. Grove of an amount missing from the railway accounts. The speaker concluded by submitting that there was amply sufficient evidence to enable His Worship to commit the defendant for trial.

Defendant, who had been permitted to sit by his counsel during the trial, was told to enter the dock. The customary caution was administered, and he was asked if he proposed to make any statement in respect of the charges preferred against him.

He replied—I reserve my defence.

Mr. Douglas asked the Court to make a note of his objection.

His Worship—The objection you raise is a matter of law, and it will be remitted to the crown advocate, who has power to expunge if it he thinks fit. The case will be committed to the Supreme Court and the accused will be remanded in custody, or released on bail, on the same terms as before, namely, two sureties of \$10,000 each.

Mr. Douglas asked His Worship if, in the event of his client being unable to raise those sureties, the Court would allow him to remain at his own house under surveillance. His client had been put to considerable expense and inconvenience in connection with the whole matter.

His Worship—The question of detention is one for the British Consul, and not for this Court.

Mr. Looker said the only authority the Court had was to commit the accused by warrant to prison. He did not think that could be fulfilled by committing him to any other place than a place which was recognised as a prison.

His Worship—The point is that in Canton there is no prison.

Mr. Looker—The Court has power to commit the defendant to Hongkong to prison.

Mr. Douglas—None whatsoever. A man convicted can be removed for imprisonment in Hongkong, but only by an order of the Supreme Court.

It was decided to refer the matter to the Consul.

## HONGKONG CRICKET CLUB.

The annual meeting of members of the Hongkong Cricket Club was held at the pavilion yesterday, Mr. F. Maitland presiding over a good attendance.

In the absence of Mr. E. A. M. Williams, Mr. Carr acted as Secretary.

The CHAIRMAN said:—Gentlemen, the Report and Accounts as presented to members I will take as read. The former shows a very busy season, and we have to congratulate Mr. Richard Hancock on his splendid batting average (103.77) and Mr. J. D. Sharpe on his fine bowling performance (10.17) per wicket. There has been a new departure in making up the averages, your Committee having decided to include League Matches; in fact, they were practically forced to do so from the fact that if they had been omitted as in past seasons, no one would have played the qualifying number of innings under the rules. I am delighted to be able to state that we shall receive cricket and lawn tennis representatives from both Shanghai and Straits Settlements in November next, when I trust we shall witness some keenly contested games, and may victory go to the best sides. The challenges were sent by the Hongkong Cricket Club, as in the past, but I would remark that in choosing the men to do battle for Hongkong, the Selection Committee will draw on the whole Colony, so it behoves all cricketers and lawn tennis players to get into regular practice as far as possible. Besides the Interport Matches it is anticipated that we shall in the coming season arrange a triangular cricket contest between the Navy, Army, and Civilians, and also that the Club will play the full League representatives two fast matches. Then we have entered an eleven for the League Competition, so prospects for a busy and interesting season look bright.

Regarding the accounts, I regret very much that there is a small loss on the year's working, but I predict that next year we shall be in a position to repay some of the debentures. A exceptionally large amount has gone into the ground account owing to the heavy wear and tear of last season. Then your Committee have decided that no free teas shall in future be given except to ladies, whom we hope to see in large force at our cricket matches as well as at the lawn tennis tournament. We owe special thanks to Mr. George Grimbale and Mr. E. A. M. Williams for their services in arranging the concert recently held, which proved a success, but I am not at the moment in a position to give the exact amount of profits, as a few members have not yet returned the tickets nor paid for them. For these and other reasons I anticipate a fair surplus in next accounts to redeem some debentures. Before moving the adoption of the Report and Accounts, I shall be pleased to answer any questions to the best of my ability.

There being no questions, the report was adopted, on the motion of the CHAIRMAN, seconded by Mr. JEFFE.

Mr. F. MAITLAND was re-elected president, on the motion of Mr. CARR, seconded by Dr. FORBES, and the Committee was constituted as follows: Messrs. F. Maitland (President), W. C. D. Turner, T. E. Pearce, H. R. Maokin, C. A. Carr, H. Hancock, Capt. Garnett, R.A., Capt. Baird (Buffs) and E. C. Oliver, R.N.

An extraordinary general meeting was held immediately afterwards.

By-law 12 was altered by the substitution of the word "twenty" for "thirty."

By-law 15 was amended to read:—From 1st October, 1909, all new playing Members not Officers of H.M.'s Navy or Army shall pay an entrance fee of \$20.00. All new playing

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[36]

Military Members shall pay an entrance fee of \$10.00, and all new playing Naval men stationed in the Colony shall also pay an entrance fee of \$10.00. (This resolution does not affect the status of a Naval Subscriber under By-law 21. Another resolution that By-law 22, "Honorary Members or Naval Subscribers" read "Naval Subscribers under By-law 21 and Honorary Members," was carried.

A resolution to reduce the subscription of non-playing members over ten years' membership from \$15 to \$10 was lost by 10 votes to 18.

## ON THE ROAD TO MOGI.

The rickshaw wheeled round the end of the quay on to the main road to Mogi.

At first we rattled over a cobbled street between little toy shops packed full of carvings and bric-a-brac, eight that would have delighted the heart of a Bond-street trader. Then the shops and houses were strung out in increasing intervals until we came into the green fields where the road ahead lay smooth like a big snake among the hills. On the hillside the boys and girls and midges and moths in the vegetable fields, the labourers, old and young, and in raiment multi-coloured like Joseph's coat. It was as if the alhambra ballet had been let loose for a picnic.

There was a toy-house, a sample of the rest that dotted the hillside, as clean as the saloon of an American liner. A sturdy girl, with little, merry, and oblique eyes, shook the rush mats from the verandah. In the garden were two other girls shuffling about among the flowers, while a tiny little tot tot down on its lurching peered into a shadowed pool. There was another house in course of erection, beautiful in design and perfect in construction, the flying sawdust filling the air with a sweet perfume. Up and up the hill we climbed until the rickshaw came to a halt on the crest. And there below on the far side and snuggled at the water's edge lay Mogi, like a freshly-finished oil picture. From the verandah of the tea-house the lanterns, and green and yellow, swung in the breeze, and the air was full of the scent of wistaria.

The little toy geishas shuffled about among the tables, dark-eyed, and with that eternal ripple of laughter so characteristic of Japan. And then into the rickshaw again and down the hill to Mogi, with the music of the tinkling of the tiny feet of the tea-house girls flying away on the verandah. Down and down the curving road, banked with green of every shade, and away to the right a glorious patch of bamboo. If only a bird would sing in the thicket it would be like dawn in Paradise, but to his eternal disgrace the Nipponese, with his shot-gun, has destroyed every little bush balled singer in the land.

THE RATTLE OF LAUGHTER.

Here the red road winds into the village dotted with fisher girls shuffling along home. Now a little group of Puck's Ark children arrayed in all the colours of the rainbow patter along by the rickshaw wheels. There goes a policeman, all sword and smiles. Now the whirl of the wheels ceases, and the rickshaw man, still ready for another fifty-mile trot, lowers the shafts, bows and points to a tea-shop. On the way across I notice a girl sitting on a verandah, face to the wall. On the wall is a mirror. This is a hairdresser's establishment. The little proprietor combs the long, thick shining raven tresses, coils and folds and twists them into beautiful curves, and in the mirror I notice the little lady is touching her lips with red.

On the tea-house verandah is the same pattern of feet that died away on the crest of the hill, and across the field comes the song of the surf and laughter of the boys bathing.

Then a little geisha, half shy, half bold, stutters about the bamboo table like a frightened bird. She, too, has mercurial sparkling from her almond eyes. Over the blue bay lies Obasan like a pearl on the heaving bosom of the ocean.

Mogi is just a tiny hovel lying at the foot of green hills and red roads, with little girls clothed like birds of Paradise waiting to welcome you. And the sea! Well, some colourmen has missed a fortune by not inventing a Mogi blue.

Then one of the geishas comes over, and inquires in a hesitating way if you are English, and if you are you ask you to give her an English name. "That is the final dash of flattery that captivates you for the rest of the afternoon."

It all ends with an invitation to stay for a week, a year, or for ever, and one might do worse than stay for ever in Mogi. But the rickshaw is ready, and the next moment you are rattling away out of the village. In the distance is a blue kimono still fluttering from the verandah, where the tiny geisha stands waving her little brown hand. In Nippon they don't shut the door before you are down the steps.

If I were to rename the Mogi geisha I think it would be "Ripple of Laughter." Long may her little soul bubble over in merriment by the wave-washed shores of that Eden of Mogi.

Full-Moon Gazette.



## NOTICE

Communications respecting Advertisements, Subscriptions, Printing, Binding, etc., should be addressed DAILY PRESS only, and special business matter THE MANAGER.

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## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

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H. W. D. SHALLARD, P. & O. S. N. Co. Hongkong, 29th September, 1909. [125]

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

**THE Steamship**

"GREGORY APCAR," having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their goods will be delivered from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge will be landed at once, at Consignees' risk and expense.

Cargo remaining on board after 4 p.m. of the 30th inst. will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by—

DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd., Agents.

Hongkong, 23rd September, 1909. [125]

## "MOGUL" LINE OF STEAMERS.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

S.S. "GHAEZER," FROM GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL AND STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, at Kowloon, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 5th Oct. will be subject to suit.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 28th Oct., or they will not be recognised.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 5th Oct., at 5 p.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by—

DODWELL & Co., Ltd., Agents.

Hongkong, 28th September, 1909. [123]

## HONGKONG ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY.

INTENDING applicants for Membership to ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY are invited to forward their Names to the Undersecretary for Submission to the General Committee. The entrance fee is \$5, and the Annual Subscription \$200. Any respectable Scotsman is eligible for Membership.

DAVID WOOD, Hon. Secretary.

Hongkong, 7th September, 1909. [1174]

## NOTICE

**MAN SHING CHEONG**, of No. 36, Lyndhurst Terrace, Dealers in Foreign Goods and Furniture, hereby beg to notify the public that all Deposits, Loans, Guarantees, Orders, Indentments and Other Business Transactions must be signed by LAU HOK CHONG and stamped with the chop of MAN SHING CHEONG before they can be recognised as genuine, otherwise, whoever conducting any of the above transactions must be held personally responsible, and it will not concern this Shop. This Special Notice is made with a view to avoiding future misunderstandings.

Dated the 4th day of the 8th Moon of the 1st year of Sun Tong.

[1240]

## COLONIAL SECRETARY'S DEPARTMENT.

## HONGKONG OPIUM FARM.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that SEALED TENDERS will be received at the Colonial Secretary's Office, Hongkong, till Noon on THURSDAY, the 30th of Sept., 1909, for the purchase of the privilege known as the Opium Farm established under "The Opium Ordinance, 1909," that is to say, the sole privilege of preparing opium and of selling, within the Colony (including the Territories), opium so prepared, inclusive of the privilege of collecting dross and of preparing and dealing in Dross Opium, for three years from the 1st of March, 1910.

Full information as to conditions of tendering, etc., can be obtained from the Colonial Treasurer and the conditions of tendering and form of grant have been published in the GOVERNMENT GAZETTE as Notification No. 543 of the 3rd September, 1909.

Government Notifications Nos. 401 and 501 of 1909 are hereby cancelled.

A. M. THOMSON, Colonial Secretary.

Hongkong, 3rd September, 1909. [1180]

## BOARD AND RESIDENCE

A COMFORTABLE BED-SITTING ROOM on Upper Level, Verandah and Bathroom, is offered with Board to a permanent Resident.

Address—

"GOOD VIEW," Care of "Daily Press" Office.

Hongkong, 14th September, 1909. [50]

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## INTIMATIONS

## HONGKONG CLUB.

## NOTICE

THE SIXTEENTH DRAWING of SIXTY-FIVE DEBENTURES of the HONGKONG CLUB (1896 issue \$1000 each) was held in the Hongkong Club House on SATURDAY, the 18th September, 1909, when the following Debentures were drawn for Redemption—

8	426	875	1186	1676
42	456	941	1245	1719
71	501	962	1277	1722
76	524	963	1420	1744
113	526	976	1445	1753
129	545	995	1468	1780
137	576	1024	1477	1804
155	550	1033	1506	1835
257	601	1049	1513	1853
272	740	1052	1520	1898
341	803	1067	1524	1908
364	832	1068	1590	1980
375	836	1120	1596	1996

and will be Payable at the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, TOMORROW (THURSDAY), the 30th Sept., 1909, in exchange for surrender of same.

By Order,

JAMES CRAIK, Secretary.

Hongkong, 18th September, 1909. [1219]

## HONGKONG FOOTBALL CLUB.

THE 23rd ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING will be held TOMORROW (THURSDAY), Sept. 30th, 1909, at the Office of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., at 5.30 p.m.

Business: To receive report of Committee for Season 1908-1909, elect Officers for Coming Season, and transact General Business.

HERBERT L. O. GARRETT, Hon. Secretary.

Hongkong, 22nd September, 1909. [1229]

## HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

## NOTICE

THE HALF-YEARLY MEETING of Members of the above Club will be held on SATURDAY, the 2nd October, 1909, at 12 o'clock, Noon, at the Office of the Jockey Club on the Ground Floor of the Hongkong Club Annex, Chater Road.

By Order,

T. F. HOUGH, Clerk of the Course.

Hongkong, 18th September, 1909. [1214]

## HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

## NOTICE

AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Members of the above Club will be held on SATURDAY, the 2nd October, at 12.45 p.m., at the Office of the Jockey Club on the Ground Floor of the Hongkong Club Annex, Chater Road, a Notice regarding which is being sent to each Member.

By Order,

T. F. HOUGH, Clerk of the Course.

Hongkong, 18th September, 1909. [1215]

## WANTED

## WANTED.

IN MERCHANT'S OFFICE, JUNIOR CLERK. British youth just leaving school preferred. Knowledge of shorthand desirable.

Apply to—

MERCHANT, Care of "Daily Press" Office.

Hongkong, 28th September, 1909. [1249]

## WANTED.

WANTED, by German Firm, COM-PETENT BOOKKEEPER and GENERAL OFFICE ASSISTANT. Apply by letter stating full particulars to—

Care of "Daily Press" Office.

Hongkong, 28th September, 1909. [1252]

## FOR SALE

## FOR SALE.

DERINGTON, Peak Road No. 8.

For Particulars apply to—

C. SCHRÖTER, King's Buildings, IIIrd.

Hongkong, 1st September, 1909. [1140]

## FOR SALE

## BY

PRIVATE TREATY

THE STOCK IN TRADE OF THE NAGASAKI HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED (In Liquidation).

Comprising—

Electric Light Plant, Refrigerating Machine, by J. & E. Hall Ltd.; Beds, Wardrobes, Dressing Tables, Washstands, Sofas, Piano (Challen & Son), Sideboards, Carpets, Curtains, Toilet Sets, Linen, Kitchen Utensils, 2 Billiard Tables, by Barron & Watts; Sets of Billiard and Pyramid Balls, Cues, Cutlery, Glassware, Silverware, etc.

This above will be sold in LOTS to suit purchasers' requirements.

THE THREE-STORY BRICK BUILDING, Engine-house, Servants' quarters, etc., to be removed upon term to be agreed.

For further particulars apply to—

P. J. BUCKLAND, Liquidator, No. 7, Ours, Nagasaki.

Dated Nagasaki, 8th September, 1909. [1235]

DAVID COSSAR & SON'S MERCHANT NAVY BOILED LONG FLAX RELTANCE-CROWN TARPAILING. ARNOLD, KARBURG & CO. Sole Agents. [1674]

## PUBLIC COMPANY

## THE HONGKONG AND MANILA YUEN SHENG EXCHANGE AND TRADING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the HONGKONG AND MANILA YUEN SHENG EXCHANGE AND TRADING COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 66, Bonham Strand, West, Victoria, Hongkong, on FRIDAY, the 15th day of October, 1909, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, when the subject of the resolution proposed by the required majority it will be submitted for confirmation as a special resolution to a second extraordinary meeting which will be subsequently convened.

That the Articles of Association be altered in manner following—

(a) In Article 65 the word "Five" shall be substituted for the word "Twenty."

(b) In Article 66 the word "Three" shall be substituted for the word "Ten."

NG LI HING, General Manager.

Dated the 14th day of September, 1909. [1205]

## GRACA &amp; CO.

No. 27 Des Vaux Road, Dealers in POSTAGE STAMPS AND PICTORIAL POST CARDS.

Just Received, a Selection of POSTAGE STAMP ALBUMS WITH MOVABLE LEAF. Duplicate Pocket Books, Magnifying Glasses, Watermark Detectors, Nickel Tweezers, "Pierces" Stamp Hinges, &c., &c., &c. Inspection Invited. [913]

## ASAHI BEER

## SAPPORO BEER

## TO BE OBTAINED FROM ALL WINE DEALERS.

SOLE AGENTS: MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA. [1128]

## TO LET

NO. 1, WYNDHAM STREET suitable for SHOP and OFFICE, etc., lately occupied by Weissman Ltd. for 12th Rooms. Apply to—

YEE SANG FAT & Co., Opposite General Post Office.

Hongkong, 21st June, 1909. [871]

NO. 1, GARDEN ROAD, Kowloon. Eight-Roomed House and Tennis Court. Apply to—

H. M. H. NEMAZEE, 9, Peddar's Hill.

Hongkong, 14th August, 1909. [1073]

NO. 1 and 3, MORRISON HILL. Also OFFICES at No. 2, PEDDER STREET. Apply—

Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.

Hongkong, 31st May, 1909. [807]

NO. 1, CANTON VILLAS, Kowloon. Apply—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD. Hongkong, 1st September, 1909. [1035]

ONE SPACIOUS GODOWN, No. 125, Wanchai Road. Apply to—

REUTER, BRÜCKELMANN & Co. Hongkong, 20th September, 1909. [911]

ROOMS, on 1st Floor, Hotel Mansions, from 1st October next. Apply to—

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON, Alexandra Buildings.

Hongkong, 6th September, 1909. [1171]

NO. 153, PRAYA EAST. Apply—

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd. Hongkong, 23rd September, 1909. [1232]

A T MAGAZINE GAP, Furnished or Unfurnished five-roomed house, from 1st November. For Particulars apply to—

X. Y. Z., Care of "Daily Press" Office.

Hongkong, 27th September, 1909. [1244]

FOREIGN HOUSES, Nos. 9 and 9A, Wong Nei Chung Road, facing Race Course. Apply to—

GOH GUAN HIN, 64, Bonham Strand West.

Hongkong, 24th September, 1909. [1237]

TO LET. King's Buildings. OFFICES facing the Harbour from about October at present in occupation of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd. Apply—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD. Hongkong, 1st September, 1909. [818]

## TO LET

## STORAGE.

## FOR COAL, TIMBER, &amp;c.

TO BE LET, a Portion of MARINE LOT No. 26 at NORTH POINT, suitable for above Purpose. EXTENSIVE WATER FRONT. DEEP WATER.

Also FOR SALE, Portions of MARINE LOTS Nos. 31 & 32 on PRAYA EAST. Approximate AREA 45,000 SQUARE FT. 999 YARDS LEASE. For Particulars, apply—

GEO. FENWICK & Co., Ltd. Hongkong, 8th June, 1906. [96]

## TO LET

GODOWNS, Nos. 95, 96 and 97, PRAYA EAST. Apply—

CHATER & MODY, Victoria Buildings.

Hongkong, 1st February, 1909. [1264]

## TO LET.

FIVE ROOMED HOUSES at Kowloon. 1 ROOM on 1st Floor of "Hotel Mansions," with use of Bath Room, suitable for Office or Living Room.

NEW and COMMODIOUS SHOPS, Nathan Road, Kowloon. Immediate Possession. Cheap Rentals. Apply to—

KOWLOON MARINE LOT 43, Yau-mat, Area 65,200 square feet with 255 feet Sea Frontage. Especially suited for Storage of Coal, Timber, &c., &c. Apply to—

HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE COMPANY, LIMITED. Hongkong, 23rd June, 1909. [909]

## TO LET.

DUNHAYN, 33, ROBINSON ROAD. 52, CAINE ROAD. Apply to—

HO YU MING, 81, Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, 7th September, 1909. [1177]

## TO LET.

A HOUSE in Wong Nei Chung Road. A HOUSE in RYAN TERRACE. OFFICES TO LET, No. 2, Connaught Road, 3rd Floor.

No. 3, CLIFTON GARDENS, Conduit Road. No. 10, DES VEAUX ROAD CENTRAL, 1st Floor. OFFICES in YORK BUILDING. GODOWNS in PRAYA EAST, BLUE BUILDINGS and No. 16B, Des Vaux Road next to the HONGKONG HOTEL. FLATS in KOWLOON TERRACE. Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD. Hongkong, 1st September, 1909. [97]

## TO LET.

GODOWN, No. 5A, DUDELL STREET. Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD. Hongkong, 1st September, 1909. [98]

## TO LET.

NO. 2, BEACONSFIELD ARCADE, facing the Parade Ground. PREMISES lately vacated by Messrs. Gordon & Co., known as 21, Whitefield, Shaubau Road.

PREMISES at SHAMEN, CANTON, now in occupation of the Canton Kowloon Railway. CLAVADEL, No. 106, Peak (furnished), till 31st December, 1909. The EYRIE, No. 13, Peak, Six Rooms, Tennis Court and very Large Garden. BEACONSFIELD ARCADE, 2 Rooms on 1st Floor, well suited for Office. DWELLING ROOMS and OFFICES in Queen's Road Central.

GODOWNS in DUDDELL STREET. HOUSES in BELLEVILLE TERRACE, ROBINSON ROAD, newly painted and color-washed, exceptionally cheap rentals. FOR SALE—700 Acres, at Peak, commanding a Magnificent View of the Harbour and Adjacent Islands. Apply to—

LINSTEAD & DAVIS, 3rd Floor, Alexandra Buildings.

Hongkong, 30th August, 1909. [1100]

## TO LET.

IN No. 5, DES VEAUX ROAD CENTRAL, OFFICES and GODOWN. IN No. 5, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, Victoria Building, Rooms suitable for Office. ROOMS in College Chambers No. 31, Wyndham Street. DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd. Hongkong, 15th September, 1909. [1054]

## TO LET.

NO. 1, OBSERVATORY VILLAS, Kowloon. Five-Roomed House; Electric Lights and Tennis Court. "BRANEE BUNGALOW," Kowloon. A Small Garden attached. Moderate Rental. HOUSES in LYMOON VILLAS, Kowloon. Apply to—

ABRATON V. APCAR & Co., 14, Des Vaux Road.

Hongkong, 24th August, 1909. [399]

## TO LET.

NO. 25, WYNDHAM STREET, containing 6 ROOMS. Apply to—

E. A. & C. F. CARVALHO, 14, Arbuthnot Road.

Hongkong, 4th August, 1909. [1036]

## TO LET.

GODOWNS Nos. 7-8 and 10, and the Top Floor of No. 3, (Tung Lap-Ting's Godown East Point). Immediate Possession. Rent exceptionally moderate. Apply to—

KAM FOOK, No. 107, Wellington Street, behind the Stag Hotel or Keeper of No. 6, Godown on the Spot.

Hongkong, 28th May, 1909. [797]

## TO LET.

NO. 2, ELLIOTT CRESCENT, ROBINSON ROAD, Six Roomed House, with Outhouse, Commanding a Fine View of the Harbour. Apply to—

F. X. D'ALMADA & CASTRO, 33, Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, 7th July, 1909. [936]

## BANKS

## THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853. HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.

PAID-UP CAPITAL £1,200,000 RESERVE FUND £1,375,000 RESERVE LIABILITIES OF PROPERTIES £1,200,000

INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the Daily Balances.

On Fixed Deposits for 12 months 4 per cent. for 6 " 3 " for 3 " 2 " WM. DICKSON, Manager.

Hongkong, 6th April, 1909. [121]

## NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL-MAATSCHAPPIJ.

(NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY) ESTABLISHED 1824.

PAID-UP CAPITAL FL. 45,000,000 (£3,750,000) RESERVE FUND FL. 6,125,745 (about £479,407)

HEAD-OFFICE: AMSTERDAM. HEAD-AGENCY: BATAVIA. Branches:—Singapore, Penang, Shanghai, Rangoon, Canton, Sourabaya, Oerbon, Tegal, Poeloeboeng, Batavia, Tjilatjap, Padang, Medan (Deli), Palembang, Kotabradja, (Acehn) Bandjermain. Correspondents at: Measaur, Bombay, Colombo, Madras, Pondicherry, Calcutta, Bangkok, Saigon, Haiphong, Hankow, Amoy, Yokohama, Kobe, Melbourne, Sydney, New York, San Francisco, &c., &c. LONDON BANKERS—

THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK, LIMITED.

The Bank buys and sells and receives for collection Bills of Exchange, issues letters of credit on its Branches and Correspondents in the East, on the Continent, and in Great Britain, America, and Australia, and transacts Banking Business of every description.

INTEREST ALLOWED. On Current Account 2 per annum on daily balances. On Fixed Deposits 12 months 4½ per annum. " 6 " 4 " " 3 " 3½ " J. L. VAN HOUTEN, Agent.

Hongkong, 23rd July, 1909. [125]

## DEUTSCH-ASIATISCHE BANK.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID UP—Sh. Thals 7,500,000

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI. BOARD OF DIRECTORS, BERLIN. BRANCHES: Berlin, Hamburg, Calcutta, Hankow, Tientsin, Peking, Tsingtau, Tangtau, Kobe, Yokohama, Singapore.

Founded by the following Banks and Firms: KÖNIGLICHE SIEBENBUND (PREUSSISCHE STAATSBANK) Berlin. DIREKTION DER DISCONT-GESSELLSCHAFT DEUTSCHE BANK S. BLEICHRODER BRELINER HANDELS-GESSELLSCHAFT BANK FÜR HANDEL UND INDUSTRIE ROBERT WARSCHAUER & Co. MÜNCHENBERG & Co. M. A. VON ROTHSCHILD & SOHN. JACOB S. H. STERN NORDDEUTSCHE BANK IN HAMBURG, HAMBURG. SAL. OPPENHEIM, JR. & Co., Koenig. BAYERISCHE HYPOTHEKEN UND WECHSELBANK, MÜNCHEN.

LONDON BANKERS: Messrs. N. M. ROTHSCHILD & SON, THE UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK, LIMITED. DEUTSCHE BANK (BERLIN), LONDON AGENT. DIREKTION DER DISCONT-GESSELLSCHAFT.

INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts, DEPOSITS received on terms which may be learned on application. Every description of Banking and exchange business transacted.

A. KOEHN, Manager. Hongkong, 4th December, 1907. [124]

## THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL ... £1,500,000 SUBSCRIBED ... 1,125,000 PAID-UP ... 562,000 RESERVE FUND ... 250,000

BANKERS: LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LIMITED. INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the Daily Balance.

On Fixed Deposits: For 12 months ... 4 per cent. For 6 " ... 3½ per cent. For 3 " ... 3 per cent. EVAN ORRISON, Manager.

Hongkong, 27th April, 1909. [123]

## THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LIMITED.

CAPITAL PAID-UP ... Yen 24,000,000 RESERVE FUND ... 15,900,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA. BRANCHES AND AGENCIES: Tokyo, Kobe, Osaka, Lyons, New-York, San Francisco, Honolulu, Bombay, Shanghai, Hankow, Chefoo, Tientsin, Peking, Nowschwang, Dainy, Port A. Lur, Antung, Liyang, Mukden, Tientsin, Chiang Chun.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED On Current Accounts at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance. On fixed deposits for 12 months 4½ per annum. " 6 " 4 " " 3 " 3½ " TAKEO TAKAMICHI, Manager.

Hongkong, 14th September, 1909. [1454]

## BANKS

## HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL ... \$15,000,000 RESERVE FUNDS:—

STERLING \$1,500,000 at 2/—\$15,000,000 SILVER ... \$15,250,000

RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPERTIES \$15,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS. Hon. Mr. W. J. GIBSON—Chairman. H. E. TOMKINS, Esq.—Deputy Chairman. J. W. BOWDOW, Esq.—E. Schellin, Esq. E. G. BARRETT, Esq.—R. Shawan, Esq. C. S. GUTHRIE, Esq.—H. A. Siebs, Esq. W. HOLDS, Esq.—H. A. W. Slade, Esq. C. R. LONZM



## For your own comfort in Tropical Countries use **CALVERT'S** Carbolic Soaps.

Sold by local Chemists and Stores. Made by P. G. Calvert & Co., Manchester, England.

### Guarded against Infection.

2/6 2/6

### Calvert's 20% Carbolic Soap.

Among the special purposes for which this powerful antiseptic soap is useful, it has secured a wide popularity as a safeguard against infection, as a protection against mosquitoes and other insects, or for antiseptically cleansing their bites.

### Perfect Personal Cleanliness.

2/6 2/6

### Calvert's Carbolic Toilet Soap.

You will appreciate the feeling of thorough purification ensured by the antiseptic properties of this delicately perfumed soap, while its pure quality meets the requirements of even a sensitive skin.

### Freedom from Skin Irritation.

2/6 2/6

### Calvert's Carbolic Prickly-heat Soap.

is most serviceable in warm climates as a preventive of prickly-heat or other skin irritation. Well adapted for regular bath and toilet use by its purity, antiseptic properties and pleasant perfume.

Which meets your special need?  
Each suits the climate.

BY APPOINTMENT TO HIS MAJESTY THE KING.

# BOVRIL

No matter what we may say about Bovril, nothing can speak so strongly to you as an actual trial of Bovril itself.

Bovril contains all the goodness of prime beef in highly condensed form.

### INSURANCES

**NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.**  
WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED THE OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE CO.  
TOTAL FUNDS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1908 £19,121,310.

I. Authorized Capital £6,000,000  
Subscribed Capital 3,275,000  
Paid-up Capital 1,212,500 0 0  
II. Fire Funds 3,204,753 7 10  
The Undersigned, AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.  
**SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,**  
Agents,  
Hongkong, 14th August, 1909. [908]

### NOTICE

HAVING been appointed AGENTS in Hongkong for the WESTERN ASSURANCE COMPANY, we are prepared to accept approved European and Chinese Risks at Current Rates.  
**JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,**  
Hongkong, 18th August, 1909. [1083]

### NEW CARTRIDGES.

BY popular English Manufacturers. In all Bore and Sizes.  
**SMOKELESS POWDERS AND CHILLED SHOTS.** From No. 10 to 88SG. at 5s. 7d. and 7s. 6d. per 100. SPOONING REQUISITES and AIR GUNS in Variety.  
Inspection Invited.  
**WM. SCHMIDT & Co.,**  
Hongkong, 26th October, 1909. [623]

### AUTOMATIC BROWNING POCKET PISTOLS.

CALIBRE 7.65 mm.  
With CHAMBER for 8 CARTRIDGES  
FIRING 8 SHOTS in 2 SECONDS.  
**SIEMSEN & Co.,**  
Hongkong, 6th March, 1907. [47]

### JUST LANDED A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF LADIES' & GENTS' BOOTS & SHOES.

**A. TACK & CO.,**  
PHOTO-SUPPLIES,  
26, DES VEGES ROAD, CENTRAL.  
Hongkong, 20th August, 1909. [37]

### A LING & CO.,

19, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.  
FURNITURE AND PHOTO GOODS  
STORE.  
Photographic Goods of every Description  
in Stock.  
Developing and Printing Undertaken.  
Hongkong, 31st July, 1907. [629]



When you are over-  
heated, thirsty and tired,  
drink

## Montserrat Lime Juice.

It keeps the blood in a cool  
and healthy condition, and  
is a most delicious thirst  
quencher. Good for the  
bairns.

Made in two kinds—  
Unsweetened, i.e., Plain Lime Juice.  
Sweetened, i.e., Lime Juice Cordial.  
Agents—A. C. Watson & Co., Ltd., Hong Kong.



**APIOLINE**  
(CHAPOTEAUT)  
LADIES' SAFE REMEDY  
For functional troubles, delay, pain  
and those irregularities peculiar to  
the sex.  
Prescribed by the highest French  
Medical authorities and superior to  
Tansy, steel Drops and Penny royal.  
**CHAPOTEAUT, 8, rue Vivienne, Paris.**  
Sold by all Chemists.

### CHINA QUESTIONS IN PARLIAMENT.

#### THE KOWLOON RAILWAY.

Mr. Ginnell (Westminster, N. Nat.) asked the Under-Secretary for the Colonies if he would say on whose opinion the expectation was based that the Kowloon Railway ever could, in addition to its working expenses, repay the principal or any interest on the money spent upon its construction.

Mr. Fuller (Wiltshire, Westbury, Min.) replied, said:—The expectation is based on figures supplied by the chief resident engineer. Mr. Ginnell asked whether the chief resident engineer was a nominee of the Crown Agents.

Mr. Fuller:—He is an officer appointed under the Colonial Office.

Mr. Ginnell:—Nominated by the Crown Agents?

Mr. Fuller (with emphasis):—No.

Mr. Ginnell asked the Under-Secretary for the Colonies whether he was aware that the consulting engineer for the Kowloon Railway was appointed at the instance of the Crown Agents; that all correspondence between this engineer and the Government of Hongkong passed through the Crown Agents' hands; and their wishes prevailed in all things; that the making of the railway, the ordering of material and equipment, the appointment of the staff, and the provision of money for these purposes, were in the hands of the Crown Agents, who exercised unlimited patronage, held a lien on the railway and on the funds of the Colony, and were regarded as owners of the railway and employers of the staff; and whether the Colonial Office would fix any limit to the indefinite expenditure of money on this project.

Mr. Fuller:—The answer to the first and third parts of the hon. gentleman's question is in the negative. The correspondence between the consulting engineers and the Colony passes through the hands of the Crown Agents under lying seal. With regard to the last part the expenditure will be limited to the amount required for the construction and equipment of the line.

Mr. Ginnell asked whether the hon. gentleman could explain how it was his answer was in the negative seeing that it was in direct contradiction to a statement made on May 13 by the Governor of Hongkong.

Mr. Fuller:—No, Sir.

Mr. Moore (Armagh, N. Opp.):—As this is a very important matter to the constituents of the hon. member in North-West Meath, could we have a fuller reply? (Laughter.)

No answer was given.

On a subsequent occasion Mr. Ginnell (Westminster, N. Nat.) asked the Under-Secretary for the Colonies whether he would give a brief abstract of the figures of the chief resident engineer of the Kowloon Railway, showing how it was alleged that that railway could ever pay working expenses, interest, and repay the principal spent on its construction, even as an extension of the Caran Railway, in competition with the shorter and more profitable line which had cost nothing; and whether he had any corroboration of these figures from any competent person not dependent on the Crown Agents.

Colonel Seely (Liverpool, Lib. Con. Party, Min.):—I understand that the resident engineer is now preparing a revised estimate of profits, and in the circumstances it would be useless to give an abstract of the figures supplied some years ago. I would point out to the hon. gentleman that the direct profit to be obtained is not the only unit to be considered. What is far more important is the indirect profit which will accrue to the Colony owing to the improvement of the facilities for trade within the interior of China.

Mr. Ginnell asked the Under-Secretary for the Colonies whether he would submit to the House, or make available to members, the speeches addressed by His Excellency the Governor of Hongkong to the Legislative Assembly of that Colony on February 6th and May 15th, 1909, acknowledging that the Kowloon Railway was being constructed under the Crown Agents with money advanced by them on the security of the funds of the Colony; and if he was aware that this project, which had already cost more than twice the sum for which it could be completed, was being continued in this manner without the free consent of the Government and Colony of Hongkong.

Colonel Seely:—It is not proposed to present any papers on the subject. In saying that the line has cost more than twice the sum for which it could be completed, the hon. gentleman is presumably referring to the increase in cost over the original estimate. That estimate, however, was very rough, and was never intended to be exact. It was based on a preliminary survey, and included no calculation of quantities. It did not provide for rolling-stock, workshops, and other important items. The line is being constructed with the full consent of the Colonial Government.

Mr. Ginnell:—Does the hon. gentleman deny that it has been constructed with money advanced by the Crown Agents?

Colonel Seely:—I am not quite certain. I do not think so.

THE HANKOW-CANTON RAILWAY.

Last month in the House of Commons, Mr. Ginnell (N. North-West Meath) asked whether the British Government had any other object in lending £1,100,000 to the Chinese Government to buy back the concession for the Hankow-Canton Railway except that, on account of its proximity to the British Colony of Hongkong, it was considered desirable that it should be controlled by British subjects; what steps, if any, were taken between 1905 and the Spring of the present year to promote that object by securing for British interests the control of this railway; whether, in order to recover the Chinese groups which they considered more advantageous than those the British group was prepared to offer, or that the British Government could have approved, the Chinese Government accepted, the concession negotiations resulted in a compromise, the object of which was to secure more control and avoid competition.

On a later occasion, Mr. Ginnell asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether the British Government had authorized the Government of Hongkong to advance to the Chinese Government £1,100,000 to repurchase from an American-Belgian combination the concession for building the Hankow-Canton Railway for the purpose of preserving from foreign control a railway of which the southern terminus was to be at Canton; whether Chang Chi-tung, in return, gave the British Government on September 9, 1905, an undertaking that British capital and materials should have the preference whenever China decided to construct the line; whether Germans

had since succeeded in securing for themselves the contract for building and financing the railway; and if so, whether any steps had been taken by the British Government to secure the performance of the undertaking given by Chang Chi-tung of the interests in respect of which the advance of £1,100,000 was made.

Mr. McKinnon Wood (Glasgow, St. Rollor, Min.):—The reply to the first point in the question is in the affirmative. It is true that British capital and materials should have the preference whenever China decided to construct the line, but only if the terms offered by foreign financiers were not more favourable.

A German group offered China in the spring of the present year terms which the Chinese considered more advantageous and which they consequently accepted. It was to recover at any rate some portion of the Hankow-Canton Railway loan that the British and French groups, who were working together, decided to advance the German group to participation in the Hankow-Szechuan line, each group having an equal share in the loan and the material, but the British group supplying the chief engineer on the Hankow-Canton line and the chief engineer for one-third of the Hankow-Szechuan line. To safeguard the control of the loan funds by the lenders, certain stipulations were inserted in the terms originally offered by the German group. Subsequently an American group expressed a wish to participate in the Hankow-Szechuan loan, and the negotiations with regard to the share to be allotted to this fourth group are still proceeding.

Earl Winterton (Sussex, Horsham, Opp.):—Is it not a fact that the Chinese Government broke the undertaking which they had previously given?

Mr. McKinnon Wood:—I am not prepared to say that, because undoubtedly terms offered by the German group were more favourable than those which the British group was prepared to offer. It was a question of guaranteeing the expenditure with whoever arranged it.

THE END OF THE "MAORI KING."

The captain of the Maori King telegraphed to Shanghai on the 19th inst. that the steamer was badly ashore at an island called Le-Wang-sho, in the Chusan group, and that she had a hole forward. The Shanghai Tug and Light Co.'s tugs with four lighters and pumps supplied by the Kiangnan Dock, left for the scene at a few hours' notice.

At the time of the mishap the Maori King was chartered to the Chinese Engineering and Mining Co., Ltd., and was bound from Chingwangto to Hongkong with a full cargo both of which are, of course, insured.

Few vessels remarks the N. C. Daily News have had such an extraordinary career, or earned such unenviable notoriety as the Maori King. She was built at Sunderland in 1890 and her gross tonnage is 3,807. At the outbreak, in 1904, she accompanied the Baltic Fleet on its Eastward journey. Her seizure by the British authorities and the sensational proceedings that followed in H. M. Supreme Court, are matters of such recent history that it is unnecessary to refer to them at any length.

Further particulars to hand, are to the effect that the vessel has broken in two, and that the after portion has sunk in thirty fathoms of water, while the forward part rests on the rocks, and it is possible that part of her cargo may be salvaged, only her masts and funnel are visible above water.

No lives were lost as a result of the accident, and Captain Stinger and the officers and crew have returned to Shanghai. When the accident occurred, the Maori King was on a voyage from Chingwangto to Hongkong with a cargo of coal. When passing through the Chusan group on the 17th instant, the death occurred of one of the Chinese crew, and as the other members of the crew objected to the body being buried at sea, the vessel put into Longhaasho and anchored there to land the body. As the ship was putting out again, she struck a submerged rock, which tore a large hole in her forward hold and she immediately began to sink. The officers and crew secured junks and proceeded to Ningpo, reaching their destination without further mishap.

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